

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. No back bills current in New York City.
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy. \$7 per annum. Single copies, 10 cents. The Herald is published every day, except on Sundays, and on public holidays. It is published at the office of the Proprietor, at No. 111 Nassau street, New York City. The Herald is published at the office of the Proprietor, at No. 111 Nassau street, New York City. The Herald is published at the office of the Proprietor, at No. 111 Nassau street, New York City.

Volume XXVII. No. 198

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIRIAM'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE NIGHT DANCERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—ORANGE BLOSSOMS.—TODAY, AGENTS.—TODAY, AGENTS.

LAUREL THEATRE, Broadway.—FARMER'S BOY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COSMOS.—TODAY, AGENTS.—TODAY, AGENTS.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 255 Broadway.—CHRISTIANITY'S SON.—TODAY, AGENTS.—TODAY, AGENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—CHRISTIANITY'S SON.—TODAY, AGENTS.—TODAY, AGENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal Street.—SONG, DANCE, BURLESQUE, &c.

GAITEY'S CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONG, DANCE, BURLESQUE, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The President has taken a trip to the peninsula to see the position of the army for himself. He had an interview with General Burnside at Fort Monroe on Tuesday, and then proceeded up the James river to visit General McClellan. Our correspondence to-day from Fortress Monroe and Harrison's Landing is exceedingly interesting. The latter shows that the rebels were fully acquainted with the obstructions placed in the way of General McClellan's plans, and that they took advantage, with great dexterity, of his state, of the fact that he was not properly reinforced, and accordingly made the attack upon him at White House. It is said that Mr. Stanton's management of the War Department gives entire satisfaction to the rebels. The manner in which General McClellan conducted the retreat and change of front from the Pamunkey to the James river, however, has evoked the highest commendation from rebel officers. Some of these officers who were captured state that no one with less military capacity than a Napoleon could have executed so brilliant a movement in the face of such odds as they brought against him.

A correspondence from General McClellan to the War Department, concerning the occupation of General Lee's residence at White House and the general slanderous stories thereto attached, was presented to Congress yesterday, and the whole affair is reduced to a very miserable and contemptible compass. General McClellan in his letter says that "those who have originated the false statements concerning the White House, yard and spring, are in fact, as stated in my despatch of the 7th instant, enemies of this army and the cause in which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the Surgeon General, and caused him to make official representations which, on examination, prove to be unfounded in fact, and which are disrespectful to his superior officer. They have unnecessarily occupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and have interrupted the Commander and the Medical Director of this army in the midst of the most arduous duties."

From the tone of the rebel journals in Richmond it would appear that the idea exists of starving out Gen. McClellan's army, and thus forcing him into a capitulation.

We give some interesting news from Gen. Burnside's army at Tranter's creek and Swift creek bridge, where successful reconnaissances were recently made.

The attack upon Vicksburg and the bombardment of that city on the 28th ultimo, resulted in only a few casualties to our men. Among the wounded was Commodore Farragut, who was slightly hurt. We give the list of the killed and wounded in another column.

CONGRESS.

A large amount of business was transacted in Congress yesterday. Bills relative to the grade of naval officers; authorizing the President to make arrangements with foreign governments, and especially with Denmark, for the colonization of captured Africans; changing the place of holding the Circuit Court of West Tennessee; providing for a bridge across the Ohio river at Steubenville; and making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, were passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was also passed. A bill to declare another punishment for the crime of treason was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution in relation to a quorum of the Senate was laid on the table. The bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling out the militia, &c., was then taken up. Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered an amendment providing for the employment of negroes in the military service; and Mr. King, of New York, moved to amend the amendment so as to authorize the employment of blacks in constructing intrenchments, or other camp service or labor, and declaring forever free the mother, wife and children of negroes so employed. The scheme, in fact, comprehends the enrollment of the blacks in the military service, and the general emancipation of slaves. An interesting debate ensued, in which Messrs. Sherman, Fessenden, Wilson and Rice advocated the policy of arming the blacks, but without taking action on the amendments, the Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Tariff and Pension bills were referred to conference committees. The bill to promote the efficacy of the Engineers' corps, and the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, was passed; also the Naval Appropriation bill; the bill supplementary to the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Post Route bill. The Senate resolution requiring the weekly publication of lists of all government contracts, and the names of the persons interested in them, was adopted. The House then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Great Eastern, from Liverpool, will come to this port via Long Island Sound, and may be expected to anchor in Flushing Bay on Friday evening or Saturday morning. Her agent, Mr. C. W. Whitney, has sent forward two of the most capable Sound and Heligoland pilots to meet her at Montauk, where the ship will arrive. Complete arrangements have also been effected with the customs officers, the Health Officer and the Commissioners of Emigration.

We notice by our files that the British schooner Anna Sophia, referred to by our correspondent at Nassau, was cleared at this port for Nassau on the 11th ult. by J. Macy's Sons, with the following cargo:—5 cases dry goods; 50 cases boots and shoes; 90 boxes candles; 50 boxes soap; 5 kegs butter; 30 dozen cards; 5,000 bricks; 5,000 feet of boards; 12 bales hay; 4 cases fancy goods; 165 bbls. flour; 200 bushels corn; 45 bbls. meal; 10 bbls. carbon oil; 10 bbls. potatoes; 2 bbls. hams; 10 boxes bacon; 10 kegs lard; 870 pieces paper; 5 cases letter paper.

We have advices from St. Thomas to the 24th of June. The market was well supplied with all kinds of provisions, and there was no sickness in the place. No freights were offering. Advice from Porto Rico, received at St. Thomas, state that the crop of sugar was nearly done.

The ship Western Empire, from New Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She has on freight 1,900 bbls. sugar, 292 bales of cotton and 105 bales of moss.

A mass meeting of the citizens of New Haven, Conn., was held at Music Hall, in that city, on Tuesday evening. Commodore Foote presided, and was enthusiastically welcomed. Resolutions were adopted responding to the call for more troops, and pledging the State to raise its full quota. A letter from Commodore Gregory was read amid enthusiastic applause. He closed by saying:—"I shall sustain the government, right or wrong, in crushing this rebellion. My keel was laid on Union blocks, and my course will be true to the Union always."

Seizures of concealed government arms were made in some of the palatial residences of rebel sympathizers in Baltimore on Monday last. In one house were found fifty-seven Harper's Ferry muskets, loaded, with accoutrements complete. The arms were taken, and the sympathizers will be brought before General Wool for investigation.

The Mississippi river is lined with men who are trying to escape the conscription of the Southern confederacy. North of Vicksburg men hail the Union boats continually to take them and their cotton on board. The people everywhere are represented as suffering the greatest hardships, and in consequence of this widespread suffering they are beginning to long most earnestly for peace.

Jennison, the Kansas Jayhawker, seems to have received an effectual quietus. After having been arrested by General Sturgis, and released therefrom, he sought to be confirmed as brigadier general; but he has failed in this; as, by an order addressed to Gen. Ketchum, Acting Inspector General, it is provided that "the order of May 26, by which Jennison was reinstated in command of the Seventh Kansas regiment, be rescinded, and that if he has been mustered into service, he be mustered out."

The Memphis Avalanche has passed into the hands of the former editor of the late Nashville Bulletin, and bearing the latter name, is now a steadily loyal paper.

The Seventeenth Virginia (rebel) regiment, recruited in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Virginia, at the outset of the rebellion, and which left that place in May, 1861, eight hundred strong, was in the late battles before Richmond, and had but one hundred men left at the battle of Turkey Bend, all of whom were taken prisoners.

George Baber, Esq., formerly editor of the Nashville Banner, and a secessionist, made a public recantation of his political errors at Pulaski, Tennessee, a few days since, and is now editing a new Union paper—the Constitution—in Nashville.

Some of the Massachusetts and Connecticut journals recommend that drafting be immediately resorted to in those States, to raise the quotas of reinforcements required from them under the last call of the President.

The New Haven Journal says that Commodore Foote is gradually recovering from his debility and wound, and if his ardor does not hasten him too quickly into service he will again play a leading part in the suppression of the rebellion.

The elevation of the mercury in the thermometer was not quite so great yesterday; but the heat was nevertheless quite oppressive. It was very steady all day, only varying about five degrees between ten o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the afternoon. About eleven o'clock A. M. a light sprinkling of rain occurred, and there was some prospect of a pleasant day. But the hope was not of long life, for the shower lasted only a few minutes, leaving the streets extremely dry and dusty. The heat in the shade yesterday was as follows, as indicated by one of our thermometers:—

10 A. M. 84 degrees.
12 M. 86 degrees.
2 P. M. 88 degrees.
4 P. M. 89 degrees.
6 P. M. 88 degrees.

The Commissioners of Emigration adjourned yesterday without transacting any business for want of a quorum. The weekly statement shows that 2,735 emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending on the 9th instant, making a total of 36,039 during the present year, against 44,577 to the same date in 1861. The number of inmates remaining on Ward's Island is 617. The Treasurer's report shows that the Commissioners have a balance of \$27,115 91 remaining in the bank to their credit.

A Firemen's Tournament was held at Peekskill on the 4th, when prizes were awarded to the following companies:—Niagara, of Poughkeepsie; Nos. 2 and 3, of Peekskill; Hope Hook and Ladder, Yonkers, and Nittick Hook, of Kingston.

Three large fires took place in Chicago on the 4th instant, the aggregate loss from which is estimated at \$35,000.

The excitement in gold and exchange continued yesterday, and 110 1/2 was paid for the former, and 120 1/2 for the latter. Stocks were buoyant at an advance of 2 1/2 per cent on the railway list, and 1 1/2 per cent on government bonds. Money was more abundant. Call loans, five per cent. The government public sale of about 500 bales of confiscated Sea Island cotton came off yesterday. It drew a good and spirited attendance, and the prices obtained realized from 5c. a lb. more than those obtained at previous sales. The prices obtained ranged from 5c. a lb., and some 47 bales, short staple, sold at the same time at 40 1/2 c. The bales of Sea Island averaged about 325 lbs. each. The value of the sale reached near \$100,000. The market in the regular trade was quite firm, while the sales embraced 900 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 41 1/2 c. for middling uplands, and with a tendency towards higher prices. Owing to the decided advance in the rates of sterling exchange, breadstuffs were higher, and considerable quantities were bought for shipment, as a basis of exchange for remittance to the other side. Flour was active, and advanced from 5c. a lb. per barrel. Wheat was higher, and improved 2c. a lb., with active sales. Corn was also active and higher. Pork was heavy, with sales of mess at 10 3/4 c.; a 10 1/2 c., and of prime at 9 3/4 c. Spices were active, with sales at higher prices. Sugars were in good demand, with sales of 1,200 bbls. and 721 boxes, at an advance of 1/2 c. a lb. Coffee was firm, while sales were limited. The stock comprised 131,377 bags Santos and Rio, and 131,290 bags, including all descriptions. Freight was active and firmer. Wheat was engaged, in bulk and bag, to Liverpool, at 13d. a lb., and to London at 12d. and flour at 10 1/2 c. a lb. The tobacco of the captured bark Hiawatha was sold yesterday by Marshall Murray, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners. The quality ranged from fine manufactured to common leaf. The prices obtained were very high. The whole realized a sum in the neighborhood of about \$300,000.

The Whole Strength and Resources of the Rebellion Staked Upon Richmond.

As the smoke and the dust clear away from the fields of the late sanguinary fighting near Richmond, we begin to comprehend with some distinctness the imperative necessities for the change of position undertaken by Gen. McClellan, and the masterly and successful manner in which this movement was accomplished against the overwhelming forces of the enemy in every encounter; but, most important of all, we now perceive that the rebels have concentrated and staked all their available military forces and resources upon Richmond, and that if they are defeated at Richmond this rebellion is at an end.

From the beginning to the end of those seven days of sanguinary fighting, the encouraging purpose and visible object of the rebels was nothing less than the destruction of our army. They believed themselves on the high road to Washington, and thus they fought with a determination and a degree of indifference for our destructive batteries never before developed in this war. They have lost the prize which they thought to be within their grasp; but they have not abandoned the hope of winning it nor the resolution to secure it. The Richmond Examiner calls upon the rebel authorities and States and people to push forward at once all possible reinforcements from every quarter to Richmond, in order to finish up the work of the destruction of our Potomac Army, as the only thing now required for the consummation of Southern independence. And no intelligent man can for a moment doubt that now, henceforward, and as fast as possible, all the scattered detachments of the rebel army in other quarters, from North Carolina to Mississippi, will be hurried up to Richmond, for the purpose, if not prevented, of an overwhelming descent upon McClellan, while yet awaiting his expected reinforcements.

The facts, the evidence and the argument are perfectly conclusive upon this point. There can be no doubt about it. Richmond is the head and the heart of this rebellion. The rebel leaders have made it so. They did not in the beginning, they do not now, expect to achieve their own independence. They depend upon cotton and European intervention; and they know that all hopes of such intervention are at an end with the loss of Richmond, their Confederate capital. But if by concentrating all their military forces at Richmond they can not only hold that city, but destroy our menacing army, then Davis and his fellow conspirators will have good reason to believe that their Southern confederacy will be recognized abroad, though it may still be treated as an insolent and groundless rebellion by the government and loyal States of the Union.

What, then, is the government called upon to do? It is called upon to meet and settle its accounts with this rebellion in a single decisive struggle for Richmond. If we are defeated in this one struggle, all our expenditures of blood and treasure of a long campaign will have been wasted; if we are successful, the rebellion will be laid prostrate at our feet, powerless to strike another blow. General McClellan, with his noble army recovered from its late exhausting seven days' fighting, and considerably strengthened in numbers, stands ready at any moment to receive and repel the enemy in any force which he can possibly bring to the attack. But the advance of our army upon Richmond cannot be renewed without very heavy reinforcements. Within one month, however, we can easily strengthen McClellan to the extent of two hundred thousand men; and, to make our next advance absolutely overwhelming, two hundred thousand men will be a wise and cheap investment. It will save time, blood and treasure, perhaps, beyond computation, over the disastrous policy of opposing rebel brigades by Union regiments.

Whatever may be the views and conclusions of the President concerning the late movement of General McClellan's army to the James river, and the consequences attending it, we hope that upon one point he will act with more than his accustomed resolution and energy—that he will consider all other questions secondary and subordinate to the demands of the army of General McClellan and the army of Gen. Pope—the safety of Washington and the capture of Richmond. Let our veteran soldiers from other quarters be pushed forward into Virginia, and let their present places be supplied by new recruits; let our army between the Shenandoah valley and the James river be strengthened without delay to the extent of two hundred thousand men, and we may yet before the frosts of October bring this rebellion to the dust. We are sure that it can and will be done if the administration will only keep step with the spirit, the means, the will and the just expectations of our loyal States.

All other armies, all other military points, all other questions, are as nothing compared with the rebel army of Richmond. In disposing of that we regain all that has been lost and all that is in doubt; for we put an end to the military power of the rebels. But we have no time to lose. The army of General McClellan must be speedily and heavily reinforced, or we may lose another campaign.

THE SPECIE PANIC, AND HOW TO STOP IT.—The groundless fears of some people, and the greed for money making which possesses others, have caused a little panic in the specie market, and a consequent rise in the rate of exchange. Gold was at seventeen per cent premium yesterday, silver at seven and eight per cent premium, and foreign exchanges advanced to one hundred and twenty-seven.

To stop this panic it is impossible to place an export duty upon gold; for that would be unconstitutional. It is possible, however, to so alloy our specie as to take much of the profit from its exportation. Before 1830 our gold coin was so pure that it was bought up and melted for jewellers' use or for export. Congress prevented this by ordering an additional alloy of four or five per cent. Six or seven years ago our silver coin was bought up in the same way and for the same reason. Senator Hunter, of Virginia, then introduced a bill into Congress for the alloy of the silver coin, and thus remedied the evil. Hunter's law has been found to operate very well. There has been no scarcity of silver since, and the public have not cared to inquire just what proportion of silver was contained in a twenty-five cent piece. We think that our silver coin might be again alloyed advantageously. There is no necessity of alloying our gold, as we have plenty of legal tender Treasury notes which answer all the purposes of gold for home use. Any panic in regard to silver is, on the contrary, a public calamity, and causes numerous and most annoying inconveniences. Anything

is better than a recourse to shillings, of which the rebels should be allowed to have the monopoly. It is every man's duty to vigorously kick any person who is discovered to be guilty of hoarding silver or selling it to brokers, and if this duty is rightly performed, and if Congress will add a little alloy to our silver coin, we shall have no further trouble about a scarcity of specie.

General McClellan and the Voice of the Press.

From all parts of the country the journals are enthusiastic in their praises of General McClellan touching his recent masterly retreat upon the James river. It is true that there are exceptions of the revolutionary, rabid stripe, like the Tribune and Post; but it cannot be doubted that the general sentiment of the press, with regard to the political opinions of the different journals, is most decidedly and warmly in favor of McClellan, who, under every disadvantage, has succeeded in saving the army from capture or destruction by a very delicate and difficult military operation—the only way in which it was possible to accomplish the result; and, while they do justice to the skill and fortitude of McClellan, they do not fail to render justice to the imbecility of the War Department, and the atrocious conspiracy of the radical members of Congress by whom it was influenced.

The Concord Patriot observes:—"It is doubtful which is the most prominent sentiment in the minds of all patriotic men—admiration of the masterly generalship of General McClellan and the heroic conduct of his troops in their late conflicts before Richmond, or execration of the dastardly conduct of those who have so long and successfully labored to bring upon that army the late disasters." The Boston Courier says:—"Recently developed facts, showing conclusively the insufficient numbers of the army before Richmond, which made the movement just executed necessary, have intensified popular feeling to an extraordinary degree against the shameful treatment of McClellan and his army. The feeling is that conduct demanding such a sacrifice of life, all of which might have been spared if McClellan's earnest remonstrances had been regarded, deserves no name short of murder." The Newburyport Herald declares that "the retreat of General McClellan shows as good generalship as anything that has transpired during the war." The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin remarks:—"Experience has shown, bitter and costly experience, that the instinct of the people and of the army was right in confiding in Gen. McClellan." The Patterson (N. J.) Register says:—"History will record millions upon those who refused reinforcements, and bind laurel wreaths upon the brow of the chieftain who accomplished his purposes under such adverse circumstances." The Trenton (N. J.) True American does not hesitate to pronounce this judgment:—"The Union troops fought with a heroism unsurpassed in the history of wars. Their movements were directed with a skill and bravery which will do more to immortalize General McClellan and the generals under his command than if he and they had conquered the rebel city which they had besieged for so many weeks." The Providence (R. I.) Press maintains that "no one can deny that McClellan has worked in the very teeth of difficulties formidable enough to intimidate and paralyze a man of common soul. He has been the victim of official blundering and arrogance, and at the same time of unfeeling jealousy in his competitors in arms. The Troy (N. Y.) Daily Times says:—"An intelligent public opinion is seldom mistaken, and it says to Mr. Stanton, behold your handiwork! McClellan's nobility of soul, though reticent under such treatment, has kept him silent. The loyal heart of the nation sends greeting to McClellan." The St. Louis Republic gives utterance to the following:—"Whatever responsibility has been incurred by the proceedings of our army on the peninsula within the last week or ten days rests not with McClellan. If there has been a serious defeat, the blame is not McClellan's. We have no hesitation in arraigning the mismanagement of the War Department for any disaster that has been suffered in Virginia, from the day when Edwin M. Stanton conspired with the radical abolitionists to break that officer up to the present time." The St. Josephs (Mo.) Democrat thus sums up the campaign in Virginia:—"The blunders of the campaign in Virginia exhibit an incapacity really criminal. Deprived of the control of movements beyond his own immediate department, Gen. McClellan has found himself opposed by the entire force of the Southern confederacy. A concealed Secretary has attempted to manage a campaign, and as a consequence all his armies are beaten in detail."

We might multiply similar quotations from journals of the North, the East, the West and the central States; but these are sufficient to demonstrate the pulsations of the heart of the country beating from this great metropolis and throbbing in every vein to the remotest extremities of the republic. Justice must and shall be done to Gen. McClellan, and it must also be executed upon the radical conspirators who defeated our armies, and who sacrificed so many heroic lives in order to destroy the general who led them, and to accomplish their treasonable designs against the constitution. The war is protracted indefinitely, its legitimate objects rendered more distant and doubtful, and serious danger of foreign intervention and foreign war looms up in the eastern horizon. Now is the time for the President to display his firmness of purpose and resolution. Let the War Department be put in the hands of the right man, and let the Cabinet be purged of all imbecility and radicalism; otherwise the good ship of the Union will drift upon the rocks, and nothing can save her from destruction. Hitherto, notwithstanding bad pilotage, she has weathered the storm; but cannot be expected much longer unless a better man takes the helm.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—From the telegraphic news from Europe which we published yesterday from Cape Race, it appears that Lord Palmerston disclaims any intention of interfering in our civil war at present. What he will say when the news of the recent disaster in Virginia reaches England is another question, and one whose solution will be looked forward to with great interest. That the purpose of the British aristocracy is to put forward France and to keep in the background themselves is evident. But Louis Napoleon will not meddle in our quarrel unless he can drag England along with him. She will therefore have to join him openly, or make a secret treaty to follow him and give him her support; for he will not

commit himself to such a struggle alone. However this may be, there is only one safe course of action for the American government to follow, and that is to employ the interval between the present time and the full development of the intentions of Napoleon in making the most vigorous preparations to resist any European interference. Our true wisdom will be to act as if we were certain to be attacked by France and England, and our timely preparations will either prevent the meditated blow or render it powerless for evil when it falls.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.—In another column will be found the order of Governor Morgan for the enlistment of this State's quota of the three hundred thousand additional volunteers, to which we call the special attention of our readers. The details are so carefully arranged that the delays and conflicting authorities which annoyed those engaged in recruiting under former calls are almost entirely done away with. This, with the bounty of twenty-five dollars and one month's pay in advance, will make the work of the recruiting officer less arduous, as well as give an additional encouragement to those who enlist. The Governor has also appointed special committees, composed of some of the most influential citizens of this city, to aid in the good work; but we trust that our citizens will not leave the work entirely in their hands, but that each and every one will put their shoulders to the wheel, and do all that lies in their power to make the response of this city and State to the new call so prompt and decisive that its moral influence will dishearten the rebel leaders, and remove the last hope of the success of their cause, as well as show to foreign croakers that our past efforts have not in the least crippled us, but, on the other hand, simply prepared us for another exhibition of military strength that far exceeds them all.

The administration has called for men. Let the response of this State be as decisive as in the past. The intelligence from other States shows that the call is being cordially responded to, and we trust that New York will not lag behind, but, as heretofore, be ready to march side by side with her sister States until the last vestige of the rebellion is crushed, the protection of the constitution restored to all sections of the South, and the Stars and Stripes once more float over an undivided and prosperous country. This is no time to hesitate or to mourn over the past. The government asks for assistance, and it is the duty of all to see that it has all asked for. Let the disappointments and grievances of the past be forgotten in one grand effort to bring the war to a speedy end. Three hundred thousand additional men in the field immediately will enable the administration to crush out the rebellion with one-tenth the loss of life, less cost, and much earlier, than if their enlistment is postponed for six months. This is the hour and the day to work; now is the time for the Empire State to respond. Let the response be speedy and decisive, and all will be well.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.—It appears that the intent of the law giving a bounty to the volunteers is, to a certain extent, defeated by the strict interpretation put upon it by the Second Auditor at Washington, defeating in a measure the object intended by the passage of the law, and the same with the one month's pay in advance.

The act passed last July provides that every volunteer who shall have served two years, or during the war, if sooner ended, shall receive in addition to his regular pay a bounty of one hundred dollars. We are informed that letters have been received in this city from the Second Auditor at Washington announcing that wounded soldiers who have been honorably discharged are not entitled to this bounty, for the reason that they have not served two years. This is certainly not the intent of the law, and it should be amended forthwith by Congress, so that the soldier who is maimed for life, and prevented from serving longer, can receive this bounty. If any person is entitled to it the wounded man is.

The joint resolution giving to the recruit one month's pay in advance is also interpreted to mean that he shall receive this advance pay upon his company being mustered into the United States service. Should a person enlist to-day, and his company be one or two months in filling up, he would not get a dollar in advance, and perhaps not until after one month's pay is past due.

Again, it is said that the two dollars allowed for obtaining recruits only applies to the regular army.

We state these facts for the purpose of calling the attention of Congress to them, and urging the passage of a supplementary act to carry out the apparent intent of Congress in passing the laws. We admit that it should be so guarded that the government will not be imposed upon; but as it now stands it is worse than if no inducements had been offered; for the soldier will be led to believe that false inducements have been held out to him. Let Congress, therefore, remove every obstacle, and make the subject so clear as to be capable of but one interpretation, by the immediate passage of a supplementary act, and all will be well. The recruit should receive his month's pay in advance as soon as he is enlisted, and the one hundred dollars bounty should be paid to every soldier who faithfully fulfills his part of the contract, whether he serves for two years or is disabled by sickness or wounds and is honorably discharged at an earlier day. Such we believe to have been the intent of Congress in passing the laws, and let it be so declared before the adjournment of Congress.

THE TURF.—A notice in our advertising columns informs the sporting public that the fine studs of horses assembled for races on the Union Course, Long Island, will be transferred to the Franklin Park Course, Boston. This change is not a little singular. The gentlemen who had charge of the races upon the Union Course took every pains to secure the best horses, reduced the price of admittance to the nominal sum of twenty-five cents, and made every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of visitors. Still, for some reason or other, the public of New York would not attend the races, and now the turfites have decided to try the religious folks of puritanical Boston. We hope and expect that they will succeed better there. Boston needs a little excitement. Religious people are by no means averse to the wickedness of racing. The transfer of these races from wicked New York to pious Boston is, however, one of the most marked peculiarities of these very peculiar times.

STUMPING FOR RECRUITS.—Dr. William Doane, one of the officials of the Patent Office at Washington, has left his position there to stump this State for recruits, announcing that he wants none but those who are willing to fight side by side with the negro, for the negro, and not to serve under General McClellan. This seems to us a very singular course for a government official to take; and can it be possible that he is authorized by the administration to take the stump to defame one of our generals, and thus to obtain special recruits? It looks to us like a movement to divide the North, by creating distrust and dissatisfaction, and to prevent enlistments for the Potomac Army, where men are needed at this time more than in any other division of our army. How would these negro worshippers have liked the idea of some admirers of General McClellan taking the stump a year ago and asking for men to fight under McClellan and not to serve under Fremont? There would have been a universal howl raised by the abolition press throughout the North, and the person put down by them as a secession sympathizer.

Dr. Doane, in his new capacity, cannot be considered in any other light than as a mutineer, and if permitted to continue will stir up wrangles throughout the North that will seriously retard recruiting. If the duties of his office in the Patent Department at Washington will permit him to vacate it, what is the use of the office? Why not abolish it and pay the amount that he receives for salary in bounty to soldiers or to the families of some of those gallant men who fell in the recent severe struggle on the peninsula? This is no time for sinecure offices, with fat salaries, to men who spend their time in stirring up a mutiny. Is it not time that the system of attacking a general in the field was stopped? We have had a regular system of intrigue and calumny against different generals in command of divisions of the army by the President-making politicians in Congressional and Cabinet circles ever since the war commenced. Nearly all of our disasters, repulses and checks have arisen from that cause, and it seems to us that we have had enough of them to teach the politicians a lesson that they would remember for one short year at least. Every general in command of an army in the field should have the full and cordial support of every department of the government, as well as of the people. The intrigues to destroy one general to build up another are destructive to the best interests of the country; and if the administration countenances this programme of Dr. Doane it commits itself to a continuation of that system which caused the retreat of Gen. Banks down the valley of the Shenandoah and the check to McClellan on the peninsula, as well as a division of the North on the great and vital question of the hour—the reinforcement of the army of the Potomac and the speedy capture of Richmond.

A MUNICIPAL PHENOMENON.—A glance at the tax levy, just transmitted to the Board of Supervisors by the Comptroller, would almost lead one to believe that our Corporation had become economical. The present tax levy compares with last year's as follows:—

1861. \$11,527,322 25
1862. 9,578,000 97

Decrease. \$1,949,321 28

This decrease, it seems, is almost entirely to the credit of the Corporation; for the State and county portions of the tax levy show an increase over last year, while the Corporation taxes, including six hundred thousand dollars donated to the volunteer relief fund, compare with last year's as follows:—

1861. \$6,524,322 25
1862. 4,928,250 28

Decrease. \$1,596,071 97

Exclusive of the six hundred thousand dollar relief fund, therefore, the decrease under the Corporation alone exceeds two millions of dollars. Consequently the taxes, which averaged over two per cent last year, will be reduced about one-fourth for this year. This great saving is more apparent than real, however, for the transfer of the surplus interest of the sinking fund to the city treasury accounts for much of the milk in this cocoanut.

ARRIVAL OF MONROE.—About two hundred of the disciples of Brigham Young arrived here yesterday, in the packet ship Windsor, from Havre. The number was pretty equally made up of men, women and children, all quiet, unassuming looking, blue eyed Swis. They were accommodated with temporary quarters at Castle Garden, where Messrs. Bates and Edridge, the Mormon elders resident in this city, saw that they were properly cared for. They were much more quiet and orderly than the usual class of emigrants, with whom they showed but little disposition to associate. The charms of the female portion seemed to have been entirely impaired by hard manual labor, and, judging from their round shoulders, hard blue hands and flat, broad feet, they had spent a considerable portion of their time in performing tasks for which the rougher sex are specially intended. They will leave here to-day en route for the Great Salt Lake. Since the beginning of the present year about two thousand five hundred Mormons have arrived at this port alone, and have gone West to swell the number of Brigham Young's followers.

Personal Intelligence.

Mrs. President Lincoln and servants arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday from Washington. She will be joined by her son, Robert T. Lincoln, from Harvard University, to-day.

Thurlow Weed returned to the Astor House from Albany last evening.

General Silas Casey, United States Army, and Robert Scott, of the Fourth regular infantry, arrived at the Astor House last night.

General O. M. Mitchell, formerly of the Cincinnati Observatory, and recently commanding a corps d'armee in the West under General Halleck, arrived here on Tuesday night, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, is in town, and occupies apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Thurlow Weed left the Astor House at seven o'clock yesterday morning for Albany, to attend the meeting of the Democratic State Convention in that city.

Ex-Mayor P. C. Calhoun, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Dr. Kirkwood, of Nassau, N. Y., are stopping at the Everett House.

Hon. Judge Shipman, of Hartford, Conn., is stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Our business relations with the South are being slowly but steadily resumed. The hotel registers present a very fair show of names from Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Louisville and other cities in the South which have returned to their allegiance to the federal government. Merchants from those places have already come North to make purchases, and as nearly every transaction is a cash one, the trade, if not as large as in former years, will be far more healthy and sound.

Mrs. Gideon Welles and two children, and Miss Welles, from Washington; Hon. William G. Fargo, Mayor of Buffalo; Thomas T. Bacon, Esq., Mayor of Louisville; Captain W. A. Murley, United States Army; Dr. J. H.